

Cressidæ, for the genus *Cressa*, Boeck; Laphystiopsidæ, for the genus *Laphystiopsis*, Sars; Colomastigidæ*, for the genus *Colomastix*, Grube; Liljeborgiidæ, in accordance with a suggestion made by Professor Sars ('Crustacea of Norway,' vol. i. p. 530), to receive the genera *Liljeborgia*, Bate, and *Idunella*, Sars; Melphidippidæ, again in accordance with a suggestion by Sars ('Crustacea of Norway,' vol. i. p. 481), to receive the genera *Melphidippa*, Boeck, and *Melphidippella*, Sars; Aoridæ, for *Aora*, Kröyer, and various other genera in which the first gnathopod is larger than the second; Amphithoidæ, for *Amphithoe*, Leach, and genera closely connected with it; and Ischyroceridæ, to receive *Ischyrocerus*, Kröyer, and neighbouring genera, which can no longer be grouped under the heading Podoceridæ, now that the genus *Podocerus* has been removed from the family.

In compensation for all these additions to nomenclature I can only offer a very trifling reduction by cancelling a single genus and a single species. I now feel convinced that *Tryphosa antennipotens*, Stebbing, is identical with the rather erratically described *Uristes gigas*, Dana; and as I agree with Sars that *Tryphosa antennipotens* "quite undoubtedly" belongs to the same genus as his *Pseudotryphosa umbonata*, it follows that *Pseudotryphosa* must become a synonym of *Uristes*, Dana, that genus containing the two species *Uristes gigas*, Dana, and *Uristes umbonatus* (Sars).

XIX.—On the Giraffe of Somaliland.

By W. E. DE WINTON.

IN the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1897, pp. 273–283, I gave a report on the existing forms of Giraffe. Since then, consequent on the opening up of communications with the interior of Africa, many more specimens have been added to the museums of Europe. It should be mentioned that separate local forms have been described by Mr. O. Thomas from Nigeria and by Herr Matschie from German East Africa. I hope shortly to be able to give fuller descriptions of the forms which are found in the different regions of Africa.

In the meantime I wish to notice a very distinct local race, and so correct a statement in my former paper which may cause confusion if not rectified.

* Colomastidæ, Chevreux, 1899, is named in the 'Comptes rendus de l'Assoc. Française,' Congrès de Nantes, 1898.

The specimen figured in the P. Z. S. 1897, p. 280, as typical of the northern form is found to be very distinct from the true *Giraffa camelopardalis* from Senaar and the adjacent countries, and in reality to be a strikingly different animal, which I consider well worthy of a separate name.

The first specimen known to science was that referred to in P. Z. S. 1894, p. 135, collected by Major C. E. W. Wood and Capt. M. B. Finch in Somaliland, which was brought to the notice of Mr. O. Thomas by Messrs. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly.

Dr. Donaldson Smith obtained the second, the head of which is now mounted in the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, U.S.A. Then came Mr. Arthur Neumann, who discovered this animal in the Loroghi Mountains; he was the first collector to bring home fully adult specimens, together with younger animals, and to direct attention to the peculiarity of this form. Since then numerous specimens have been received, among others from Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Andrew; and quite lately Lord Delamere has brought home a fine series, some of which, notably a fine head and neck mounted, have been presented to the National Collection.

Excepting for the white ears and legs below the knees and hocks, and the spotted head and upper neck, this Somaliland giraffe might be described as a liver-red animal with a coarse network of narrow white lines dividing the body-colour into large sharply defined patches; there is none of the paler blotched marking of the typical form from the Nile Valley.

Original accounts of this giraffe, written by various sportsmen, also extremely interesting photographs by Lord Delamere of the animal in its native haunts, will be found in Messrs. Rowland Ward's fine new book, 'The Great and Small Game of Africa.' The view of giraffes feeding, on p. 493, shows how marvellously the markings on the hide of the animals correspond with the mottling of light and shade in the mimosa-forest.

All the specimens received have been so uniform in coloration and pattern of marking that there can be no doubt that the Somaliland giraffe is a well-defined local race, and I propose provisionally to connect it with the northern form as a subspecies, giving it the name of *Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata*, and taking as the type Mr. Arthur Neumann's specimen no. 97. 1. 30. 1 (skull, scalp, and piece of neck-skin) in the British Museum, figured in the P. Z. S. 1897, p. 280.